# Chapter III

# Research Method

## 3.1 Research Design

The research design used in ths research is descriptive qualitative. According to Danim (2002 in Ulum, 2020) descriptive qualitative is data collected in the form of word or pictures, not numbers. In conducting this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to answer questions about the translation techniques contained in the selected poems so that the analysis can be fully understood and the conclusion produced in the form of words.

The researcher conducted the research by following several steps: planning, analyzing, and reporting.

1. Planning

Before conducting the research, the researcher must create a research plan that includes finding a literature review to collect a variety of references, choosing the object, proposing the research, and presenting the research.

2. Analyzing

In the process of analysis, the researcher will determine what translation techniques are used in translating poetry based on Lefevere's (1975) theoretical perspective, then make a conclusion.

3. Reporting

Finally, the researcher will compile the research result into a report based the analysis of the data found after carrying out the research.

**3.2 Population and Sample**

**3.2.1 Population**

Handayani (2020), states that: population is the totality of each element to be studied that has the same characteristics, it can be individuals from a group, event, or something to be studied. The population for this research consisted of all 75 poems included in the three chapters of Love and Misadventure by Lang Leav. The English and Indonesian of Love and Misadventure contain 75 poems, which are divided into 3 chapters: misadventure, the circus of sorrows, and love. In the misadventure chapter, there are 20 poems; the circus of sorrows chapter, there are 32 poems; the love chapter, there are 23 poems.

**3.2.2 Sample**

According to Sugiyono (2017), the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In total, there are 75 poems in the book of Love and Misadventure, which is divided into 3 chapters: misadventure, the circus of sorrows, and love. In this research, the researcher did not take the whole number of poems, but only selected a sample of 30 poems. Furthermore, the sampling technique used is purposive sampling.

The sample selection was chosen purposively or also known as purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2017), purposive sampling is a data source sampling technique with certain considerations. Samples were taken of 30 poems based on the topic discussed in the book. Researchers chose 10 poems about misadventure, 10 poems about sorrow, and 10 poems about love. Apart from that, these poems are quiet short so it is easier to research the translation techniques in accordance with the poetry translation theory used.

**3.3 Technique and Procedure of Data Collection**

The data collection carried out in this research was using documentation technique. According to Corbin & Strauss (2008), documentation analysis is a systematic process for studying or assessing documents, both printed and electronic (computer based and internet based). This was chosen because the data collected in this research were from printed books. Document analysis, like to other qualitative methods, need the examination and interpretation of data to determine significance, acquire understanding, and develop empirical knowledge.

The process of obtaining the data needed by researchers to complete the research findings is to understand the poetry thoroughly, identify and assess the poetry translation techniques used to translate it. The researcher carefully studied both the English and Indonesian versions of Love and Misadventure as part of the data obtaining process. After collecting all the data, the researcher separated the data into various groups based on the techniques used to translate the SL and the TL. The original poetry in the SL and its translation in the TL serve as the main sources of the research.

## 3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

This research was carried out in several steps. The steps of analyzing the data are:

1. The researcher began the data analysis process by reading both the English and Indonesian versions of "Love and Misadventure" to familiarize herself with the research topic and the data.

2. The researcher deliberately selected pages of poems from both versions of the book and marked them.

3. The next step was to interpret the poems and compare the English and Indonesian versions.

4. After interpreting the poems, the researcher analyzed the translation techniques used in each poem. This answers the first research question, which was to identify the techniques for poetry translation employed in accordance with Lefevere’s (1975) seven theories of poetry translation.

5. Lastly, the researcher identifies the techniques used for translating each stanza of the poetry, the researcher counted the number of techniques employed to translate each poetry. This provided an answer to the second research question, namely the number of techniques used to translate each poems of Lang Leav’s "Love and Misadventure".